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sent the following description and notes. It is especially interesting as the first occurrence of the genus in Northwest America.

LEJEUNEA (COLOLEJEUNEA) MACOUNII, Spruce, n. sp.—Dioica (?), pusilla, albido-viridis, in plagas circumscriptas diffusa; caules 4-5 millimetra longi, filiformes, pellucidi, vage vel inæqualiter-pinnatim ramosi, intricati, parce radicullosi. Folia imbricata, patentia, subplana vel apice decurvula, basi brevi subtransversa inserta, oblique obovata, rotundata, medio margine postico late (non autem profunde) sinuato-complicata, papillulis scabra margineque subcrenulata; lobulus duplo brevior ovato-quadratus, ad sinum truncatus et bidentatus, lævis, ad plicam inflatus, deinde appresso-planus; cellulæ minutulæ, subincrassatæ, ovali-4-6-angulares, omnes fere medio papillulam globosam ferentes, præterquam paucae subbasales (ceteris longiores) necnon lobuli cellulæ epapillosæ. Foliola nulla. Flores in caule ramisque terminales, innovati. Bracteæ erectæ, foliis breviores, laxè complicatæ, lobo anguste oblique obovato, lobulo duplo brevior lineari sub-acuminato; bracteola nulla. Perianthia emersa, dimidio infero obconica, supero rectangulari-oblonga, paulo compressa, alte 5-carinata, subtruncata, ubique præter basin versus papilluloso-scabra. Cetera haud visa. Folia .8×.5, lobulus .4×.25, cellulæ 1-60; bractæ lobus .65×.3; perianthium, .75×.3mm.

Hab. British Columbia, on maple bark, (Prof. Macoun), April 8th, 1889.

This elegant species is very distinct from all *Cololejeunea* hitherto described. Scabrous leaves are not infrequent in the group, but in *L. Macounii* the roughness arises from the presence of a globose papilla on each cell of the leaf proper, or greater lobe, such as exists in no other species known to me. The lobule, or lesser lobe, however, is smooth as it is also in *L. calcarea*, Lib., whose acuminate and muricate leaves amply distinguish it. *L. Macounii*, by its habit and by the form of its leaf and lobule, recalls a common tropical foliicolous species, *L. pellucida*, which belongs to a distinct group (*Diplasiolejeunea*) possessing large two-ranked underleaves.

RICHARD SPRUCE.

February 3, 1890.

Botanical Notes.

Polygonatum biflorum, Ell., grows with us and is very common. *Polygonatum giganteum*, Dietr. in its wild form is very local, thus far being known only in the extreme northwest of the

State, although it is not uncommon in Windham Co., Conn. It is cultivated in many of our gardens and from the peculiar development in its degradation, I am very well satisfied that the one is a form of the other, for plants which were last year agreeable to the description, "glabrous throughout," "leaves partly clasping," "filaments smooth," "filaments inserted upon the middle of the tube," and therefore *P. giganteum*, this year from the same roots produce only such plants as have "sessile leaves," not "clasping," which are "pubescent and glaucous" beneath—with "roughened filaments" upon the "uppermost portion" of the perianth.

This is not the first time the impression has come to me concerning this plant, that two forms of one species were counted as two species, but I have had this season a better opportunity for observation of the matter.

JAMES L. BENNETT.

Brown University.

A Handbook of the Mosses of Northeastern America.—Having learned that the edition of Lesquereux and James' "Manual of the Mosses of North America" is almost exhausted, and being assured that there is, in the East, a demand for a smaller and cheaper guide to the study of this group of plants, I have commenced the preparation of a work to bear the above title. The book will be illustrated, and the geographical area will include the northeastern and central States and eastern British America. It is hoped that the manuscript and drawings may be completed by the end of next year.

ELIZABETH G. BRITTON.

Note on the Eastward Extension of Pentstemon albidus, Nutt.—In April, 1890, undoubted specimens of *P. albidus*, Nutt. were sent to the University of Minnesota, by Mr. L. M. Moyer, from Montevideo in the upper Minnesota Valley. It appears to be fairly abundant along the southern bluffs of the Minnesota River, in Big Stone, Chippewa and Renville Counties, and is apparently extending eastward along the valley. In this region *P. grandiflorus*, Nutt. is remarkably prevalent on high ridges and the two species occur together in the vicinity of Appleton. The range of *P. albidus* as given in the 6th edition of Gray's Manual is "Plains, Neb. to Dak. and Tex.," in Coulter's Manual of Rocky Mountain Botany, the range is, "Plains from Dak. to Col. and Tex." In

Minnesota it is restricted to the southwestern portion of the State and is not found on upland or rolling prairie, so far as yet determined. This plant has never before been reported east of the Missouri River.

CONWAY McMILLAN.

Note on Asplenium pinnatifidum. Considering the few recorded localities for *Asplenium pinnatifidum*, I think the following notes may prove of interest:

In June, 1886, Messrs. A. P. Brown, Stewardson Brown, and myself found this species growing sparingly on rocks in a deep glen on the west side of the Susquehanna River at York Furnace, York Co., Penn. We found it in the same locality in 1889 and again in June of the present year. On the last occasion, being convinced that the fern ought to be found in other similar localities along the river, we made a careful search for it and were rewarded by finding it in several other places in the woods bordering the river below York Furnace. In all cases it was growing on perpendicular rocks of an eastern exposure. No doubt further search will discover it at various other points along the river.

Another locality from which I have seen specimens of *pinnatifidum* is on a tributary of the Brandywine Creek near Mortonville, Chester Co., Penn. These specimens were collected by Miss Mary Steele a number of years ago, and I doubt if the plant is still to be found in this locality, as I have visited the place a number of times and have never been able to find it.

WITMER STONE.

Germantown, Pa.

Notes on two Carices.—*Carex deflexa*, Hornem., var. *Deanei*, Bailey. While collecting on the embankment of the old "Veazie Railroad" at Old Town, on May 24th, I found a small clump of this species—the only one I found that day. A few days later I found it growing in dry open woods at Orono, and have since found it quite abundant in a number of similar localities. The only station in Maine, recorded in the Manual, is Mt. Desert, 45 miles to the south.

Carex chordorhiza, Ehrh., is quite abundant in the "Bangor Bog," in Orono. Professor Bailey writes that he never heard of it before in Maine.

MERRITT L. FERNALD,

Orono, Me.